The National Republican

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THE WEEKLY, with all the newsorthe capt-ly it proved to of all seets obtained per year. permetton of all sorts obtained, when possi-nt subscribers without charge upon appli-

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THE NATIONAL DEPUBLICAN CO. E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

Amusements This Afternoon and Evening.

Athanon's Opena House.—Haverly's United American Minstrels. Fond's Opena House.—The Leopolds. Harmon's Museum .- Hip Van Winkle. DONE MUNEUM.-Hisen from the Ashes. HEATER COMIQUE .- Harry Montague

Supering and kniffing are among the amenities in vogue in legislative halls at Nashville.

Nor more than I per cent, of the indorsed paper at the white house has any chance of being discounted. A DESIRE to set back Nihilism and get

relief from the continual dread of assas sination may tend to influence the mind of the caar in favor of war. A CAREFUL estimate shows that about

one in 10,000 of the "original poems" sent to newspaper offices are worth the ink that would be required to print them. Ir Carter Harrison had been one of

Lot's neighbors his election to the mayoralty, year after year, would have been quite in the natural order of events. Possibly the hanging of one or two of

'Pinkerton's men" might have a tendency to teach the balance of the corps a valuable lesson in the uses and abuses of firearms.

A CAREFUL study of the election re turns from western cities is instructive to politicians of all parties, in that it shows the independent voter to have been on hand all along the lines.

NATIONS, like individuals, often in dulge in luxuries which they cannot Russia and England may do this in the present emergency by going to

THERE may be another city besides Chicago in the union that would permit itself to be ruled and ruined by such a man as Carter Harrison, but the name of such a city does not recur to us at this

ONE of the Washington correspondents notes a "worn and wearied look" in the bandsome face of Vice President Hendricks. Thus does the good man show his grief at the failure of his friend Mc-Donald to make connection with a cabinet position.

"THE average weight of the human heart," says a recognized authority, "is a little less than ten ounces." This may be, and probably is correct, but the average weight of the nearts that have been going west from Washington during the past ten days has not been less than

"CLEARING up the Record" is the caption of a very interesting article in another column. It contains official docuants never before made public, which have been gleaned from official sources by much patient labor. The more thoroughly Grant's record is studied the grander the here looms up.

WASHINGTON is not displaying usual spring loveliness. Under Republi-can administration the shade trees have been in the habit of putting on their beautiful garments of green and the grass in parks and lawns has demanded the care of the mower early in April. But then it is the peculiar pride and glory of the reform Democratic administration that it goes slow.

THE President is known to be very willing that the Democratic brethren from Dakota should journey to their distant homes. In fact, we violate no confidence in stating that the President really hopes these auxious and perturbed brothren will not stand on the order of their going, but go at once. After the great Dakota wheat crop has been harvested it is probable that the Dakota appointments will be announced to a weary, waiting world.

"OFFICE BROKERAGE," remarks our Democratic morning contemporary, "is from all the states and territories have nicious practices which ever gained a education, and the circumspection of footbold at the national capital, and it But has it "gained a foothold?" Can anydy name and locate half a dozen well defined cases of this "reprehensible and honorable employment under the governpermicious practice?" Doubtless there are disreputable persons in Washington who get money from credulous dupes on cles in which they moved. promises of getting department positions, pretend to sell their influence with sousors and representatives on bills pending in Congress when, in reality, they are they are dealing in.

probably, will succeed. Either would pardoned in this connection, we say, surrender his prospects for the guberna- "give us a rest" upon the conduct of detorial nomination if the other would con- partment sterks. cede the senatorship, and neither desire his own interest; they claim, too, that he and efficient in the performance is not a Virginian, but a resident of them, and their character as indi-

seem, in fact, to believe all that the Virool, and his quiet work will probably suit the Republican party, which will probably name and elect Virginia's next best government on earth. governor and sonator.

The European War Cloud.

The war feeling in England is at fever heat. All the London papers unite in the declaration that England must fight unless Russia shall promptly regall Gen. Komaroff and disown his action in attacking the Afghans on the Kushk river. Queen Victoria is to return to London immediately. The army reserves and the militia are to be called out. It is said. but may not be true, that England's ultimatum to Russia is a demand to recall Gen. Komstoff within twenty-four hours

Mr. Gladstone stated in the commons Russians credit for sincerity. He must probable that he would have taken such step on his own responsibility.

At St. Petersburg the war feeling is quite as intensa as in London. The government could not do a more popular thing than refuse compliance with England's demands and let the cloud of war burst at mee. And yet it is stated, by way of Berlin, that the Czar still hopes for peace.

As is well known the Russian government is in a bad condition financially. How it can hope to profit by a war passes comprehension. If it places a war loss it must do so at a ruinous discount. Still it can raise the money by piling up its aiready enormous debt. We do not regard it as settled that there is to be a war, but the chances are decidedly in favor of such an outcoming of the present troubles. And it will not be unwelcome to the Gladstone ministry. A just war in Asia will help the government out of its bad predicament in the Soudan.

Royalty in Ireland.

So far the trip of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland does not appear to have been a success. The Irish are proverbially gallaut, and whatever of genuine enthusiasm was manifested at Dublin seems to have been devoted to the fair Alexandra, whose beauty of face and character were bound to appeal strongly to Irish susceptibility. orations and display have not been lacking, but these so plainly represented the perfunctory zeal of the official party that no one is deceived into supposing that the presence of their future king upon Irish soil has warmed the Irish peo ple into forgetfulness of their wrongs and their hopes.

If the royal tour through Ireland continues to be marked to its end by manifestations of civil respect in which it is apparent affectionate loyalty to England' reigning family has little or no part, the world will credit the Irish character with qualities of forbearance and dignified self-control not heretofore considered one of their characteristics. The Prince of Wales represents the government that is supreme over Ireland, and in that, because the government is obnoxious to the Irish, does not engage their sympathy. But individually he is not one against whom they bear any grudge. 1f. then, they pay due regard to the man and at the same time make manifest their intention to never condone their injuries at the hands of the government, it may turn out that such an impression will be made upon the mind of Albert Edward that his tour will not have been made in vain

after all.

The Department Clerks with ambitious writers and reckless correspondents to rail at the character of the employes in the executive departments. It is the rule in the criminal practice of the law when you have nothing to say to abuse the other side, and so when there is a dearth of news in Washington, as an absence of ideas on the part of the correspondent, he or she falls to and abuses the government clerks who are without defense. The wayward and transgressing individual is selected as a type of the whole, and male and female clerks are subjected to the severest censure, when most of them are deserving of praise for the fidelity with which they execute their trusts and the correctness

of their daily lives. As in society, in the church, and in all avocations of life there will be found those whose shortcomings bring discredit upon their fellows, so it is possible, perhaps inevitable, that in the departments the unworthy will creep in, but that affords no justification for the continual slurs that are east upon government employes. Prior to the civil service law, and certainly since its operation, the men and women who have come here one of the most reprehensible and per- ranked above the average for intelligence, their conduct. In addition, there are has been carried on to a shameful extent," | those who, as the wide we and orphane of distinguished citizens of the country left in needy circumstances, have sought ment, and who in more presperous days

have stood high in the esteem of the cir-Now, there is no more reason for classbut these scoundrels have no influence ing these people in the same category and do not even try to carry out their with the few who turn out to be dishoncontracts. The same class of creatures est and immoral than for anathematizing a whole community because some of its members are guilty of criminal practices. We maintain that it would be difficult unknown to the gentlemen whose votes | to find a class of people who, as a whole, are pessessed of more intelligence, who more conscientiously perform the duties THE rivalry between Messrs, John S. assigned them, who are more correct in Starbour and John W. Daniel, members of their social relations, or who are more Congress from Virginia, is daily increas- upright in all that pertains to true ladies ing in bitterness. Both aspire to fill and gentlemen than this same much ion. Mahone's shoes as United States abused class of government clerks. And, scuator; only one, possibly, and neither, if the vernacular of the street may be

The political cry of "turn the rascals the governorship, save as a stepping out" has given to a large number of the stone. Both are afraid of the result of citizens of the country an impression that the contest for the governorship, while the government is honoycombed with both appear sanguine that the next logis- corruption; that vice stalks in our streets lature will be Democratic. The present unrobuked, and that nefarious dealings outlook is that Daniel will have to be attached themselves to all branches of satisfied with being nominated for gov- the government service. Yet, with eyes ernor, or the friends of Messra Barbour alort to the political advantage that and Fitzhugh Lee will combine to make would accrue from the discovery of ille-the latter governor and the former suna-tor. Daniel's friends are already assail-fill the offices with followers of its own ing Barbour for his management as party | falth, the new administration | has so far chairman-claiming that he is trying to found the departments well managed, out the Virginia federal appointments in the employes attentive to their duties,

Washington, where he has lived for ten viduals unexceptional, and we make or twelve years past, and that he is a the prediction that this first im champion of railroad monopolies. They pression will be confirmed as time rolls on. It was necessarily a surprise ginia Republicans have heretofore said after all that had been said in the heat of against Mr. Barbour. Mr. B. is, as usual, partisan contention. Therefore, we protest against this continued villification tell in the end. Our caution to both of our public servants, from whatever these gentlemen is, wait awhile and con- motive it may come, as unjust and nnworthy of ourselves as citizens of the

Errors there may be that should be corrected, rascals there may be who should be "turned out," the bad are to be found with the good everywhere, but there is no occasion for confounding the innocent with the guilty nor for allowing the exception to bring discredit upon the

class. THE last issue of the Sunday Herald contained sundry statements alleged to have been made by the President in explana tion of the reappointment of Mr. Pearson as postmaster of New York. Inasmuch as they appeared in a reputable Democratic paper, whose editor is supposed to have peculiar facilities for obtaining information relative to the views and purposes of last evening that Russia had demanded the present administration, they were an explanation of Komaroff. But it is generally accepted at their face value, not likely that Mr. Gladstone gives the and were commented on in The Republic generally accepted at their face value, CAN in such a manner as seemed fitting. feel confident that Kemaroff was obeying But it now appears that the publication instructions when he attacked the was a fiction. The remarks attributed to Afghans. It is in the last degree imthe white house. Our Sunday contemporary should exercise greater care, if it would maintain a reputation for fairness and reliability. The Pearson business is a delicate subject-one of the last on which the President could afford to be

misrepresented. Some of the testimony given yesterday n the Sullivan case, on trial in the Dis trict criminal court, will create surprise, It gives startling revelations of most out rageous carelessness on the part of a number of railroad employes.

A Breakfast-Table Letter to the President, Ms. President: In a dim chamber in the city of New York a great soul is linguing in the borderland of pain that separates the known from the unknowable. In all human known from the unknowable. In all human probability the end of things earthly for the Soldier of America is near at hand. Each day as his countrymen read the story of the unflinching majestic courage with which he views the steady approach of the Reaper of men, keener and keener grows their sense of the irreparable loss that will soon be indeed the nation's loss. Mr. President, is it not a touching thing to see Union soldiers and confederate esidiers, Republicans and Democrats, white men and black men, people from crais, white men and black men, people from the east and west, the north and the south, all joiling in one common tribute of venera-tion for the grand man whose lamp of life is burning so feebly and low, all listening in sorrow and apprehension lest their ears may lose some notes of the story of the pain, the fortiude, the sweet patience, and the noble, manly trust in the future that comes from the death chamber of Ulysses S. Grant ? Each century, Mr. President, brings forth some great character endowed with exalted qualifies, and who seems to be born to meet and control tremendous emergencies or to an-swer some universal need of humanity. Fortunate is the nation to whom such men belong, for their fame descends through time together. Alexander, Plato, Casar, Luther, Napoleon, were men whose impress lingers upon the world and will as long as man exists, but their nations produced none other like them. Yoi, Mr. Presiden, it is your great fortune torule over a nation that within the short pace of a century has produced three of the reat names that must always be studied and revered. Two-Washington and Lincoln-are dead, the third is dying. A few days since. Mr. President, it was an-

nonneed that you would hold a public recep-tion, but, owing to the critical condition of Gen Grant, the intention was abandened, and no-tice thereof given on the day set for the reception. Your action in postponing the recep-tion, Mr. President, was generally commended, but it was a mistake to have an nounced it at all, and it will be a mistake i you renew the announcement under present circumstances. The death of the illustrious sufferer is inevitable, and sure to take place within a short space of time. He was your predecessor. He is your countryman. His predecessor. He is your countryman, His deeds were such that you can take just pride in the thought that it was reserved for your hand to sign his last great commission. Let your mind rest upon all the aspects of the matter and it cannot but appear nemly to you that semi-festivities should It has become a custom quite prevalent be in progress at the white house while Grant with ambitious writers and reckless corespondents to rail at the character of you to now be giving public receptions, when It is apparent that your first message will afford you an opportunity to deeply touch the popular heart and add luster to your admin-istration by recommending to Congress the erection of a great monument to Lincoln and Grant, on the high ground lying east of the

capitol. In last week's letter some observations concerning political geography, and a map in il-lustration thereof, were submitted for your consideration, the effect of which was to render it plain that your appointments to na tional offices had been made in such a man ner as to greatly favor the scaboard states. This is a point that has been much discussed among thoughtful and segacious politiciaus. The general tendency of opinion is to the effect that a part of your cabinet, being al-ready engaged in scheming to succeed you, have rather overreached you and managed to have your appointments put where they will advance their interests. It is not a new thing for cabinet ministers to overreach their chiefs in such matters. When Grant formed his first cabinet be decided to send Mr. Washburne as minister to France, but in order to give him prestige abroad first appointed him Secretary of State. Washburne, looking into the future, managed to so use his temporary power that before leaving for France he had filled nearly all the important missions and consulates with men of his choosing, greatly to the disgust of his successor, Hon. Hamilto fish, and the President. It is not in-tended to inlimate that your premier's tenurs is temporary or that lie has laid himself out to the full bent of his powers to take all the cream of office for his friends, and leave the skim milk for others, but indi-cations are not lacking that a cabal has been formed in your cabinet, with the purpose in view of nominating Thomas Francis Bayard to succeed you in the Presidency. This cahal is in the interest of the southern Cavalier wing of your party, and devoted to the southern idea of government. The Cavaliers, Mr. President, take to power as naturally as a duck does to water, and are hopefully laying their lines for a restoration to power. In pursuance of their plan you have been induced to place your patronage wherever in their judgment it will contribute to their success. In the next national convention of the Democratic party you will see them rallying solidly to the support of Bayard for the Presidency. The men cogaged in the cabal are of your political household; they have your confidence, and your trust in them is held to account for the suddenness and one-sidedness of your appointments. Your excusing admirers say that if you had exercised the same patience and caution that you have shown in other matters you would have made different appointments, but they say that you have started out on the theory that each cabinet minister should be miniature President in his own department and being a wary obstinate man shu; you eyes to the results of this policy. The minia-ture president of the Department of State has shown himself to be very handy in using hi power where there is putromage to bestow upon his political friends and oddly coough the other little presidents seem to lend their help to control patromage in the direction that will most nearly minister to his ambilion

Mr. President, when Goa. Grant was elected the first time a friend expressed the hope to him that be would not make the missake Lincoln made in forming his cabinet. The genera promptly asked, "What mistake did Lincoln make" An equally prompt reply was made.
"In selecting his cabinet by appointing all
the presidential aspirants that competed with him for the nomination"-viz. Seward, Chase,

ameron, and litter.

The cross purposes and ambitions of these

en made the political family of Lincoln at times pretty hot, and gave old Abe a great deal of trouble. If tradition is to be believed e was greatly relieved when the Secretary of the Treasury accepted the position of chief selice on the Supreme Bench. You have fortunately escaped appointing a

very large amount of Presidential timber is our cabinet, but it is thought by some of your riends that it would be the part of wisdom or you to gently whisper in the ear of the resident of the State Department the words of Shakespeare: "Bayard, I'charge;thee, fling away ambition. By that sin fell the angels." You have had a good deal of trouble to meet the expectations of the Democratic hosts that have visited the capital. The effects upon the intry and the crops are somewhat singular. The statistics of the department of agriculture will show that there has been less acreage sown to wheat than last year, and from apsearances at the hotels of the city and the revalence of Dakota men indications are that that territory will only have half a crop. The best advice that could be given would be or you to have a proclamation that no more ices will be filled until after harvest. This

offices will be filled until after harvest. This will give the plain people an even chance, especially as the presidential aspirant in your cabinet has not his quote filled.

Speaking of appointments brings to mind Gen. Lawton, of Georgia. The great masses of Republicaus and the people generally do not consider him eligible to the office to which he was appointed until Congress by a two-thirds vote refleves him of his disabilities as required by the fourteenth amendment to the fired by the fourteenth amendment to the A simple illustration of the point would be that to-day a citizen of the United States is eligible to be United States sonator at 30 years

of age. Suppose there should be an amend-ment to the constitution making the eligible age 50 years. After its adoption, because a person was once a senator at 10, you could ot horers the amendment which requires that his age should be 50. There is nothing in the laterest of the nation that requires you to strain or give a forced construction or violate the constitution, simply to appoint Gen, Lawton to office to please the Secretary of State. Your insugural address, Mr. Provident, contains the following words, which have been more universally quoted and immended as true Democratic policy by our party friends than any other senter to viz: "In the discharge of my official duty that endeavor to be guided by a just an Nathanness construction of the constitution."

Leaving grave subjects and turning to curroll amusements it is worth suggesting to you, Mr. President, that people here wonder greatly as to whom you mean to appoint marshal of the District. It is assumed that the present legant and accomplished incumbent is to be elegant and accomplished incumbent is to be neatly decapitated presently, and some Demo-crat an fait in the minutiae of social cereuro-nials appointed to his place. The appointer, it is agreed, should be amiable, witty, hand-some, patient, polite, self-possessed, ready on all occasions, a tripper of the light fantatic, and in short a very social Adonts. The Dis-trict, Mr. President, is vastly interested in you in more ways than one. The gruesome report that you had sent a Virginia shoe pair of boots spread consternation abroad for a while among the disciples of St. Crispin all through the District, but the story having been officially denied by tel. Lamont peace now reigns among the makers of pedal covering. In behalf of the local tradesacen it is worth while to say to you that they one and ail stand ready to demonstrate to you that it will never-be necessary for you to go to Baitimore for anything you may need during your term of office. You will find them always carrying of office. You will find them always carrying full stocks, politic, energetic, and especially ingenious. One of your predecessors engaged a pair of trousers from one of our local tailors. They were delivered at the time agreed. The distinguished purchaser drew them over his manly limbs, and after a critical examination said. "Mr. Sciences, Lithely, and the control of the control cal examination said, "Mr. Scissors, I think they are about a quarter of an inch too long."
Mr. President." said the diplomatic tailor, you are undoubtedly right," and straightway be carried them back to his shop, only to rearn them the next day without changing them in any way whatever. The President was profoundly pleased with the new set of the trous-rs, and the inigenious tailor is ready to serve you equally well to-day.

Bidding you adjets for a week, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. It is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of It is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of any play to have it produced by the famous Kiraifys, and those who have witnessed "Youth," "Excelsior," and the "Tour of the World," could hardly believe that these could be surpassed. In "Sieba," however, which will be given all next work at Albangh's, it is claimed that the Kiraifys have a drama which is far superior to their former efforts at cater-ing to the public amusement. The play abounds in grand spectacular effects, while the plot is much more artistic than its prede-cessors and is full of strong situations.

The ever-new "Colleen Bawn," will occupy the bearis at Ford's next week, with the veteran action and reader and his son and daughter in the cast. The Washington public is thoroughly familiar with Mr. Boucleault's wonderful delineations of frish character, and has also enjoyed the acting of his son, but Miss Boucleault is new to the Washington stage. During the past winter she fairly captured the New York public, and it is safe to expect that her acting will prove as delightful as that of both her histrionic parents. Of the play, there is no need to speak, for few have not sympathised in the sorrows and dangers and laughed with the fun that bubbles all through. FORD'S OPERA HOUSE,

WILLARD HALL.

WILLARD HALL.

Miss Van Finkelstein will give a unique entertainment next Monday evening at Willard Hall, which she entities "Pictureaque Jerusalem." In this she will be assisted by herbrother, and proposes to present by examples the methods of life and manner of drees of the dwellers in the Orient, including their songs and peculiar customs. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Men's Mission, of South Washington, and is under the patronage of Messlames Cuits. Stone. Schley, Waite, Parke, Van Vliet, and Rodgers and other equally prominent ladies of society here.

THE FRANZ ABT CONCERT.

A treat is in grow pext Thursday evening WILLARD HALL.

A treat is in store next Thursday evening at the Church of Our Father, when the Frank Abt Club of this city will give one of their delightful concerts. The members of the dub will be assisted by Misses Katle Scott and by Mr. Will Clark, of Roston, who was formerly the first tener of the famous Temple quartette choir.

PROP. GREENER'S LECTURE. PROF. GREENER'S LECTURE.

Prof. Richard T. Grooner, the eloquent colored orator, will deliver his new lecture on Michael Amgelo Monday evening at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Miss Gerrude Haines, of Milwaikee, Wis, will sing several selections. He has just returned to this country from Leipsic, Germany, after having finished her course in music.

MME. BLYE-KING'S RECTAL.

MNE. HVE-KING'S RECIPAL.

The grand army of musicians and devotees of music that form so large a proportion of the district population have a rare treat in story for next Feiday evening when Mme. Julia live-King gives a grand planoforte recital at the Congregational Church. Her deserved fame as an artist is guarantee of a crowded house and good music.

THE WASHINGTON BOLLES BINK, THE WASHINGTON BOLLER RINK.

It has often been remarked that Washington has never been foremost in the ranks of those cities afflicted with the crace for rother skating, but to judge by the number of graceful whitesthat elightly throng the Washington Rink, on Ninth street and Rinde Island avenue, it would seem that we can now boast of a great many devotees to this fascinating sport. Bayed coming expert in the art and are the objects coming expert in the art and are the object of crivy and sumiration to lookerson. To Mr. Grant, the manager, are disc thenks for his energy and enterprise in providing a novel and agreeable enterprise in providing.

THE NATIONAL RINK.

The National Rink.

The roller skaling crare has at last grasped a firm hold on the glided youth of the Capital city and at all hours that the National Rink, on E street, near Seventh, is opened during each day the mery througe fill the whole of his great smooth floor. The exercise is grateful to the participants, and bids fair to be a dangerour rival to the walking clubs that have recently been so fashionable here. The queerest phase of this new crace is that fully half of the jolly participants of the sport have passed the early blush of glidy youth. THE NATIONAL RINE.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Luck.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a fortunate man in his dealings with the city. The com-missioners to appraise the value of the land the great corporation takes for the Central depot extension find it worth 5141,0000, and give Mr. Vanderbilt \$130,000 for running a street alongside of the depot, which was there already. This leaves Mr. Vanderbilt to pay the large amount of \$13,000 for privileges that are worth to him \$1,000,000. To the rich all commissioners are generous.—New York

Civil Escingen T. C. McCollon, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the New York navy yard, to relieve Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, who has useently been engaged in considerable official controversy with Commodore Chandles.

WHY THEY SHOP IN BALTIMORE.

Gives the Preference to Washington. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Here is a single fact which I desire to contribute to the discussion now going on in your columns. Having to furnish a new house, I made careful investigation as to prices of the various kinds of goods desired. My inquiries embraced Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The result was that I made my purchases, amounting to \$2,700, in this city.

J. B. L.

The Variety Toe Limited.

EDITOR NATIONAL RECUBLICAN: I wish to may a word on the shopping question, and indorse the views of "Savex Yous," which are, to get buyers who understand what to buy. I am a property-owner and tax-payer in the District and, other things being equal, prefer to spend my money in Washington. I have no fault to find with the merchants, their clerks, or their prices, nor their goods as far as they go. Sut I think I utter the sentiment of a great many people in the community when I say the variety is extremely limited. I have searched faithfully for a certain kind of goods which is very much worn outside of Washington, as all the fashion plates illustrate, but I cannot find it here. The same goods were in New York last fall and winter, and it is there that I send, buying by sample. It seems to me that the population and wealth of Washington would justify the merchants in employing buyers who are more fashlomable and less conservative.

A RESIDENT.

All About a Carpet,
Ention National Republican: Youngk why
people living in Washington do not spend people living in Washington do not spend their money there. Let me tell you may experience in one small matter: I wanted a carpet, about eighty yards body Brussels, visited the principal carpet stores here and the lowest price at which I could buy it was \$1.50 per yard. Having business in Baltimore, I called at one of the carpet stores there, and precisely the same carpet was offered me for \$1.40 per yard that \$1.50 was asked me here the day before. On my eighty yards this was a maving of \$8. As I had other business there. I have said nothing of expenses, but if I reckon \$2 for ear lare, \$1 for dinner, and \$1 for time, I am still a gainer by \$5. When our merchants will adopt the cash principle, and not oblige those who invariably may cash to pay an extra price to make good losses on those who buy on credit, they can affurd to sell as cheaply as those who deal in the same class of good where the cash system prevails, and not until then. Very truly yours, Washington.

Grumbling Will De No Good.

Grumbling Will Do No Good. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: III answer o your inquiry on the above subject, permit me to say that I think it does not go there to me to say that I think it does not go there to any considerable extent; and, if it does, it is slimply because citizens find they can do better—either got better prices or larger stocks to select from. A couple of years since I built a bouse here, and coutracted with a local dealer to furnish the doors, sask, and trimmings. To my surprise, I found he had it prepared in Baltimore, and when I inquired of him why hedly so he informed me that he got it there sloo cheaper than the lowest bid he could get here, and the whole bill was only between four and five hundred dollars. Here, you see, was a difference of from 23 to 25 per cent. In like manner, I have known of saveral cases within the past two years where parties have sent to the west and got the woodwork for buildings here with a like saving. So long as this state of affixirs continue trade will go abroad, haturally, and no amount of gruinbling or fault-finding will prevent it. I do not believe, however, that this condition exists here either in the dry goods or grocery trades.

Just One Complaint.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: While I am of one of those who think it is to any one's advantage to trade in Baltimore, instead of Washington, I desire to relate a little incident which took place in a Washington dry goods store last Monday which will result in its losing two customers, at least, as long as there are other stores in this city at which to trade. Two laddes were examining some goods at the musiin counter. After pricing the material, the first lady stated that she thought she could do better elsewhere, and advised her companion to look further before purchasing, and that if she found she could do no better they would return. The salesman seemed very much displeased, and as they departed said: "Well, madam, I thank you. It is very kind of you to advise the young lady to buy elsewhere. I am very much obliged to you." No attention was paid to thi; impudent remark, and the ladies went from there to another store, where they made the purchases (about 55 worth), and were treated very countsously there, as they state they always are. store last Monday which will result in its

ways are.
I the storekeepers of Washington wish to
Re p their trade they had certainly better take
pains to at least prevent their customers from
coing insulted.

A. T. G. A Call for More Enterprise, EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: It is quite necesting to read the various communicaions upon the subject, "Why Washington seople shop in Baltimore." Some years ago

our hasers could obtain goods in Haltimore a 55 per cent less than here. A suit of clother for instance, costing there \$25 or \$35 could no tor instance, costing there are one of costing to be obtained here for less than \$33 or \$45 respectively. In furnishings the difference was even greater. At present there is but little difference in prices. The Monumental city merchants evince more energy and desire to please their customers than those in this city. The great variety and styles of the latest production are offered, and the elegance and charming manner in which the ladles of that city so becomingly attire themselves is sufficient evicomingly attire themselves is sufficient evi

manner in which the ladies of that city so becomingly attire themselves is sufficient evidence that the merchants have the scools, and
the dreasmakers and milliners the taste and ingennity to devise and produce style and finish
equally as acceptable as the "imported."
They believe in home production and consumption, and willingly assist each other in
attaining this object. As we learn "our merchants complain," let me inquire why several
of the large clothing houses here manufacture
their goods in Baltimore in preference to this
city? Possibly they are availing thomselves
of cheap prices.

Again, the Baltimore merchant is not afraid
of advertising, and, further, he believes the
newspaper the legitimate medium for heralding his goods, even changing his advertisements unity. Then the frequent changing of
goods dispinyed in his windows, wint their
prices therson, proves attractive, and obtains
frequent purchasers who have not the time or
inclination to enter the store and wait for an
opportunity to inquire the price of an article
they see displayed and may desire. Wishing
to obtain a pair of low-quartered shoes for
summer wear, I visited four stores last evening, and was surprised to find "not even a
single pair on hand. Have ord dem."
What enterprising merchants!

Mr. Editor, I, for one, think that our merchants should awake from their Rip Van
Winkle lethargy and show themselves worthy
of patronage by evincing business enterprises
and activity in conducting their business. The
residents of this city can appreciate first-class
merchantles of some value out for inspection thing
if informed that New York merchants even

article of some value out for inspection think f informed that New York morchants even lend articles here by express for inspection and eturn at their own expense. But enough this

ABOUT PEOPLE. MR. HENRY H. McFadden, of the St

ville (Ohio) Gazette, is the guest of Mr. S. M HON. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Into first

troller of the treasury, was yesterday admitted to the bar of this District. CAPT. EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N., has been designated to command the frigate Hartford-Farragut's flagship on the Mississippi

HON, JOSEPH RANKIN, representative from the Manitowoo district of Wisconsin, arrived at the Ebbitt yesterday with his family. SECRETARY MANNING will leave Albany for Nashington to-day. He declined a reception endered him by a number of leading bankers. STATE SENATOR J. M. FREEMAN, of Greely, Cot., is at Willard's. He is prepared to give advice as to presidential appointments for the

Centennial state. Mas. Clarrond Wanders and her little laughter, Ethel, arrived safely at Cincinnati at evening where they will visit the family

CAPT. ROBERT H. PRATT, 10th U. S. cavalry, is at the Ebbitt House from the Indian school at Carlisle barracks, on business relating to his copper colored words. FIRST LIEUT, JOHN O'CONNELL, 8th Infantry,

has resigned, to date April 8. During the re-bellion he was captain in the 71st New York and in Haucock's veteran corps. This pronotes Lieut, John J. Haden. On the motion of Vice President Hendricks. ion. Thomas Johnson, of Indiana, was yester-isy admitted to the bar of the United States uprome Court; Hon. William B. Childers, of absoluterque, and G. G. Posey, of Silver City,

. M., were also admitted. Ex-PRESIDENT ARTHUR expects to leave Fortress Mouros this evening for New York. A special car will be provided for him from 'ape Charles by the Pennsylvania ratiroad. Mr. Phillips, his private secretary, will accompany him. His health is considerably Improved.

LIEUT. WILLIAM H. SHUETZE, U. S. N., bus seen detached from the Dispatch and ordered o special duty at the Navy Department. This s preparatory to his going to Siberia to distribute the presents appropriated for at the test session of Congress for the natives who sided the Jeannette crew.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RESCUE OF GREELY, By COMMADER W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., and I. B. SOLEY, U. S. N. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, publishers.

This book gives an account of the original expedition to Lady Franklin Bay and of the two voyages made for its re-lief before it left Discovery Harbor. It also contains a history of the circumpolar stations. This book is a full ac-count of the ill-fated Greely expedition, and is written in a clear and concise style and free from criticism, as the facts are taken directly from the court of in quiry. It is elegantly bound and con tains numerous illustrations taken by the rains numerous intestrations taken by the relief expedition of 1884. It also con-tains maps of Smith Sound and of the region from Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea, besides a chart of the relief expedition of 1884.

BOOTS AND SADDLES, OR LIFE IN DA-KOTA WITH GEN. CUSTER. By ELIZA-BUTH B. CUSTER. Harper & Bro., publish ers, New York.

The author of this book is the widow o the late Gen. Custer. This is her first attempt at book writing, and relates in a plain but interesting manner her life on the frontier as the wife of a cavalry officer. It pictures in a charming manner life in the camp and garrison, and besides gives an insight into the domestic life of an "army family" which only a woman could describe. Books of this character cannot be too profusally illustrated, and as this book too profusely illustrated, and as this book contains no picture of any kind, it is an offset to its otherwise good qualities, es-pecially so as it will be read largely by young people.

DISCRIMINATE. By CEITE. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

This little book is a companion to

Don't," and is intended as a reference where there is doubt as to the proper use of a word or phrase. The author requests those who use "slang," superfluous words, and other nugrammatical expressions to discriminate and at the same time points out to them their error

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS. By A. P. PEARODY, Boston; D. Lothrop & Co., pub.

This is a collection of nineteen sermons. n book form, delivered by the author before the graduating classes of Harvard College from 1861 to 1884. There is scarcely any duplication of ideas in these sermons. They represent the thought and labor of Dr. Peabody for the last twenty-four years, and contain much in-formation and advice on important mental and moral subjects. This volume nental and moral subjects. This volume commends itself to the general as much as to the religious reader, for Dr. Peabody is a philosopher as well as a clergyman.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF BRITISH AUTHORS, Edited by Edward T. Mason, New York: Charles Sorthner's Sons, publishers. This is the last volume of a most intersting series prepared by the same author. In it are comprised much interesting material concerning the eccentricities and personal manners of Hood, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, Dickens, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, Dickens, Char-lotte Bronte, and Thackeray. Much sur-priso will be excited by the fact that Thomas Carlyle and George Ellot were not included, as that was the design as orgunally announced, but the author ex-plains in his preface that this plan was reluctantly abandoned because the avail-able matrial concerning one was to able material concerning one was too recent and concerning the other too scanty to warrant the attempt. The book however, is of absorbing interest, and will be a valuable addition to all libraries.

FLY RODS AND FLY TACKLE. By HENRY P. WELLS. Harper & Brothers, New York

The author has prepared this book after years of experience as an angler. It treats of the manufacture and use of fly rods and fly tackle and will be of great service to the young fisherman and will be read with interest by the export. Full of amusing anecdotes and fish stories, told in a relined and entertaining manuer, it should meet with a ready sale.

ANNA MARIA'S HOUSEKEEPING. 1 S. D. Power, D. Lothrop & Co.,

publishers.
All the needs and requirements of the All the needs and requirements of the young housekeeper are fully explained by this little book, and all her duties made easy. It contains information in regard to everything essential to a welconducted household, and is told by the author in a motherly tone of advice.

England's Quarrel With Russia. Russia going to fight about?" the New York San replies: "England, as everyody knows, has an immense empire in India. Russia has of late years been pushing her conquests in the direction of India, and about two years ago, when the Russians selzed the casis of Merv, and got control of the great Turcoman desert, they came right up against what has always been regarded as one of the bulwarks of India—Algbanistan. Then England became slarmed.

became alarmed.

Lock at a map of Asia and you will see that all along the northern edge of India, like a wall of defense, runs the gigantic chain of the Himalayas, the greatest mountains in the world. At the northwestern corner of India this range of western corner of India this range of mountains splits up, and, turning toward the southeast, spreads out into a number of diverging ranges which cover Afghan-istan, the backbone of the system being the colossal Hindeo Koesh mountains. This rugged country of Afghanistan, therefore, forms a sort of natural breast-work for India toward the northwest, the

direction from which an invasion by Russia would come, and so England has for years kent a sharp oversight of things in Afghanistan. In the northwestern corner of Afghanistan lies the fortified town of Herat, which on account of its commanding position, has long been known as the key to India. Right over against Herat on the north, and only some 200 miles away, is the new post of the Russians at Morv.

After the Russians had got control of

the country thus bordering on Afghanis-tan the question immediately came up as to where the exact boundaries of the to where the exact boundaries of the latter country were. England was so anxious to keep the Russians from ad-vancing further, and so fearful that their next step would carry them to Herat, that she last no time in demanding that these boundaries be definitely settled, and a joint commission of Russians and Englishmen was appointed to deal with the question on the spot. This commission has been on the ground during the past year, but has not reached an agreement. The Russians, it appears, claim a piece of territory between the rivers Murchab territory between the rivers Murghab and Heri Eud, issuing from the Afghan

and Heri Rud, issuing from the Afghan mountains, the coutrel of which, it is alleged, would give them command of the road to Herat. The town of Penjdeh, which, it is said, the Russians have just captured, lies upon this road, and, according to English claims, within the edge of the Afghan territory.

The receast negotiations between England and India relate to the question as to where the line should be run, and what should be regarded as debatable ground for the purpose. Two or three weeks age the two governments agreed not to make any further advance on not to make any further advance on either side pending the negotiations— that is Russis promised not to push her troops further into the debatable ground, and England undertook to restrain her friends, the Arghans. The recent battle between the Russians and Afghans, how ever, shows that one side or the other has

over, shows that the safe of the other has failed to keep back.

As England bolioves that the safety of her Indian supply depends upon the keeping of the Russians out of Alzbanistan, the world looks on to see her aid the Afghans against Russia with all the power and prestige of her arms.

The Rubicund Field Marshal. Murat Halstead has grown so red and warm over the municipal campaign in Cincinnati that he frequently is mistaken for the sunsets of which he sometimes treats in his editorial columns.—Chicago ODDS AND ENDS.

A BINKING EPIC.
How doth the busy little girl
Improve each shining hour.
And work her "rollers" all day long
With all hor might and power.

And when her "rollers" out do slip She plaintive murmurs "Ah-h!"

And then 's hauted home to hansom cab

And smeared with arnica-a.

Doth she the lesson strive to heed I No! back she goes again, And works a racket with her eyes To book a future swalt

THE ANIMALS AT WAR. The Russian Bear now shows his claws And with an angry roar He raises up his pend'rous paws And forcely grows for gore.

The British Lion shakes his mane And lashes now his tall; He'll go for Bruin on the plain And fight him tooth and nail.

The Chinese Dragon rolls his eye

And, as he shows his teeth. The Gallie Roester fain would fly Back to his native heath Th' Egyptian Crocodile, in tears,

At wicked warfare winks, And as El Mahdi's host appears He smiles upon the Sphinx. Meanwhile our great and glorious bird,
The Yankee Eagle hold.

Looks on serenely, the he's stirred
With hopes of gaining gold.

Then let the Lion and the Bear, Dragon, Crocodile, coster, all each other tear-

Our Eagle still shall smile.
--Krys (Morning Journal). In India it is a standing joke, in connection with agricultural experiments, that a native will not use an English plow because he cannot reach the bulleck's tall to twist it, which is his only method of urging his beast

to further exertion. THE returns of the census taken in 1882 give the population of Russia in Europe as numbering 77,879,521, of whom 88,631,677 were males and 30,277,644 females, making, with the grand duchy of Pinland and other

parts of the empire, a total of over 102,000,000. JOHN G. WHITTIER, in response to a suggestion by an Englishman that he should write a peem on Gordon, regretted that on account of previous illness he did not dare undertake the enlogy of such a man with a feeble hand : but he added that Alfred Tennyson should be

urged to produce a threnody on the subject. An English railway employe wishing to leave the company's service must give no-tice, but he can be discharged without warning. In France an employe can quit when he likes, but if he is dismissed he is entitled to afteen days' wages. In the United States no notice or pay is required or granted on eithe

midio. An ocean steamer recently took out to New Zealand freight of a rather unusual kind -a consignment of "bumble bees." At pres-ent clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The im porter hopes that the bumble bees will save him £5,000 a year in clover seed.

THE twenty-five Germans who were engaged at Berlin by Li-Fong-Pao have all had to take Chinese names upon entering the service of the Celestial empire. One of them, who was formerly captain of a corvette, is nov called Wang-Li-Triang, which, when turned into English, means Mr. High Wall. Another

German officer is now named Lin-Pao, or M Six Cannons. A LATE way of robbing letters is to select those bearing several stamps, and after removing which a slit is cut in the envelope and the valuables removed. The cut is then covered up and the stamps replaced. In let-ters containing money and bearing more than one stamp the French government recom-mends, in an order just issued, that the stamps be placed on the envelope about

inch spart. An ancient burial ground was lately unearthed in Paris while dimring a trench in the Rue Salande. The coffins of stone and plaster found there have been traced to the plaster found there have been traced to the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. They were pointed to the east, and had crosses in-scribed on a circle symbolical of eternity, and other emblems of Christianity. The coffins were found filled with dirt, their covers hav-

ng given way. statistician has discovered that up to the present: time 2,540 emperors and kings have gov-erned 64 nations. Out of this number 300 have been driven from their thrones, 64 have abdicome insane, 100 fell in battle, 123 were captured, 25 died martyrs, 151 have been assassi-nated, and 108 have been condemned to death and executed to according to law.

In India it costs more to get married than to die. Expensive presents are bestowed, and the parents of the bride are often impoverished for life by the dowry which they give the bride. When a great wedding takes place troops of boggars and priests ap-pear, and they must not be sent away emptyhanded. At a recent marriage 10,000 people were sumptuously fed and presented with clothing and mone y.

A KANSAS farmer is the proud father of twelve children. He has bestowed names upon the six oldest children, but the other six are as yet nameless, and are designated and distinguished by numbers. The idea back of this rather novel arrangement is to allow the children when they arrive at years of discretion to choose names satisfactory to themselves, and not to compel them to go through life with a name fastened to them that they abhor.

THOMAS STEVENS, author of "Across America on a Bicycle," intends making a trip of about 10,000 miles through Europe and Asia on his 50-inch wheel, sailing for Liverpool April 2, His route leads through England, France, Germany, Austria, Tuzkey, Russia, and Persia. He will attempt to wheel through the Chliness empire by the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang to Shanghai. Thence he hopes to proceed to Japan, and there end his wheel ride, making the entire land journey around the globe on a THE maximum speed of passenger

trains in England is a trifle over seventy kilo-meters (a kilometer is almost exactly five eightlis of a mile) per hour, and this maximum is only attained by the train running between London and Edinburgh. In France the maximum is a trifle over sixty-three kilo-meters an hour (on the rapid train between Paris and Bordeaux). In Germany it is aixtythree kilometers an hour, and in the United States sixty-seven kilometers an hour. PHENIC sold, which has been men-

tioned as a medical agent in connection with the illness of Gen. Grant, is chemically pure carbolic acid. The latter cannot be preserved chemically pure for any length of time, but will decompose into a substance containing other poisonous acids. In its pure state it is never mot in commerce, because of its cost and the difficulty of production, and it will not re-main pure unless combined with other in-offensive substances that will prevent the delaterious effects of the light.

THE favorite snimal food of English ypsics is said to be the firsh of the hedgebog. gypeics is said to be the flesh of the hedgebog. They cook it in a peculiar manner. The animal having been stunned by a heavy blow, a slit is cut into the skin the whole length of the back; it is then enveloped in a coating of clay about half an inch thick, after which it is piaced in a hole in the ground and a fire is made over it. When the clay is well baked it is taken out and broken, but the heat has caused the spine to adhere firmly to the case, and so the body comes out without the skin. nd so the body comes out without the skin

SINCE life insurance companies were introduced into this country in [812 the com-panies have handled nearly \$15,000,000,000 of the money of the policy holders, while the act losses by the failed companies have been gis 000,000, or one-sixth of 1 per cent. Up to date policy holders have paid to the com-panies in the aggregate \$1,282,563,000. The companies have paid in death losses, endowments, and dividends, \$800,000,000. Their present assets are nearly \$500,000,000. What the companies have paid out, with their pres-ent assets, exceeds the amount received from policy holders by \$138,084,191. nents, and dividends, \$900,000,000.